

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1914.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month..... \$5.00
 DAILY, Per Year..... 50.00
 SUNDAY, Per Month..... 25.00
 SUNDAY, Per Year..... 250.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... 550.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... 45.00

Foreign Rates.

DAILY, Per Month..... 1.50
 SUNDAY, Per Month..... .65
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... 1.90

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month..... 25.00
 THE EVENING SUN, Per Year..... 250.00
 THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. 1.00

Readers of The Sun leaving town for the summer months can have the daily and Sunday evening editions delivered to them in any part of this country or Europe on the terms stated above. Addresses changed as often as desired. Order through newspaper or directly of Publication Office, telephone 2226 Beckman.

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Holtz, 170 Nassau street, Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Secretary, C. E. Linton, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Edinborough House, 1 Arundel street, Strand.

Paris office, 6 rue de la Michodiere, off rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Hibbs Building.

Brooklyn office, 164 Livingston street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have their articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Flippancy.

The Hon. WILLIAM EDWIN CHILTON of West Virginia has expressed himself as follows with regard to the Washington despatch to THE SUN which brought about the pending investigation of the relation between North Carolina gold mines and Senate stationery:

"Substantially the truth is told about the matter by the reporter so far as I am concerned. It is true it is told in rather flippant way that some enemies might take to reflect upon me, but in the main, reading it in cold type, he has told it as it occurred."

THE SUN accepts the tribute to its Washington correspondent's scrupulous accuracy, but objects to Senator CHILTON's use of the word "flippant." We have carefully examined the despatch to which the distinguished gentleman refers, but we cannot discover anything like flippancy anywhere in it. It seems to us to be a very serious presentation of a deplorable matter. We doubt if the flippancy has been detected by any of our readers, with the single exception of Senator CHILTON.

Is it possible that some queer twist of the mental organism makes that which is exceedingly serious seem flippant to Senator CHILTON, and vice versa? For in the same short speech, confronting and attempting to explain one of the most unpleasant situations of his whole political career, we find the Senator referring to his own predicament in this remarkable fashion:

"All of this goes to show what will happen to a Democrat when he gets footing with the gold standard. If he would stick to the old 16 to 1 he would not have any one question his motives (laughter). . . . All my life I have fostered the idea that possibly I might get out of my habit of not having enough to pay my bills by making a strike in a gold mine. They have always looked attractive to me, and inasmuch as I have so much money in that kind of holes I want to go to that kind of hole to get out the money which I have invested."

Apparently the hole which now engages Senator CHILTON's attention is a different kind of aperture from that to which he has so long devoted his statesmanlike energies.

Mr. McAdoo and the Crops.

Generously sharing public attention with his esteemed father-in-law, Secretary McAdoo hastens to announce that the Treasury Department is ready and anxious to repeat last year's experiment of buying commercial paper with government deposits at various centers in order to facilitate the movement of the crops. Upward of \$200,000,000, it is gorgeously hinted, is available for the purpose.

This seems to be another manifestation of the happy finance to which the country is getting accustomed under the present Administration. Except as an advertisement of benevolent intentions in the approach to a national election Mr. McAdoo's proclamation of proffered assistance to the agricultural community lacks even the shadow of excuse.

Bumper crops may be harvested and there is a hopeful outlook for them, but at the moment there is not the slightest token of any prospective emergency calling for governmental interposition in the ordinary processes of financing the harvest season. Money is a drug in the market and credit is going begging for borrowers. Of cash in its various American forms there is a surfeit, so much so that the surplus of the baser sorts of currency is helping to export the more valuable gold to foreign lands.

If the Treasury Department wishes to accelerate gold exports it is working in the right direction when under such conditions as now obtain it intimates a desire to distribute the largess of Government deposits at selected points in those fertile areas where the agricultural view abounds. So far as financial observers can at present detect the consequences of such action as Secretary McAdoo contemplates, the principal crop movement which will be assisted will be the outward movement of the gold crop, some \$65,000,000 of

which has left the country since the first of the year.

We suggest that the Treasury Department postpone meddlesome promises for a while and devote a little time to considering the desirability of not committing itself to any course of conduct or line of policy in advance of its demonstrated need. Still, if the Administration's schemes for the service of mankind include the provision of more American gold to Europe than it really ought to get, the Government will in all probability be able subsequently to buy back a certain amount of the gold by selling its notes to European bankers and investors.

The Servant of the Nations.

The President continues his great task of dedicating the United States to the service of mankind in peace, war and that intermediate state of belatedness, so to speak, which he invented for use at Vera Cruz and other Mexican neighborhood settlements. In his speech at Washington on Flag Day he traced, according to his ideas, the "historical significance" of the American flag in the past. Then he foretold its meaning in the future:

"This flag of the future is meant to stand for just use of unduplicated national power. No nation is ever going to doubt our power to assert our rights, and we should lay it to heart that no nation shall ever henceforth doubt our purpose to put it to the best use to which a great emblem of justice and government can be put."

"Henceforth to stand for self-possession, for dignity, for the assertion of right of one nation to serve the other nations of the world—an emblem that will not be used for self-aggrandizement, that is too great to be debased by selfishness, that has vindicated its right to be honored by all the nations of the world and feared by none who do right."

In the future the United States is to serve other nations, not itself. It will be feared only by the unrighteous nations. Are there any others?

"Henceforth" the righteous national purpose shall not be doubted by other Governments. If Mr. Wilson took a census of believers in the righteous purpose of the United States at present, how many of them would be found in Central and South America? There must be coming a general conviction of sin, a national and international change of heart. We wonder if it will get here before the November elections.

We can find nothing in the Constitution dedicating the country to the service of mankind or to altruism.

The Taking of Zacatecas.

Torreon was a hard nut for the Constitutionalists to crack, and Zacatecas is likely to hold them off longer and cost them dearer. If General VILLA can take Zacatecas by assault the road to the capital will be open before him, and he can form a junction with General OBREGON's victorious west coast army at Guadalajara. Queretaro would have to be reduced, but nature has not done so much for it as for Zacatecas. This old silver mining town lies in and along a ravine guarded by the mountains known as Grillo and Bufo. There is hardly a level spot anywhere in Zacatecas, the streets climbing up and down the sides of the gorge.

A determined garrison could keep an investing force out of the town even after the hills were stormed or make it pay heavily in casualties for every street occupied. General VILLA has a fancy for night assaults, but he must plan them carefully if the Federals are to be driven out of Zacatecas by such tactics.

Investment of the town by a superior force would be finally successful if the Constitutionalists were not pressed for time. Like all mining towns, Zacatecas lives from hand to mouth and is dependent upon the outlying country for its supplies. Good drinking water is scarce on the surface, and if it were not for water drawn up in horse-drawn buckets from the low mine levels which are flooded the town would be uninhabitable. As it is, a good price is asked by carriers for water they sell about the streets.

When 8,000 soldiers, which is the strength of General MEDINA BARRON's army, are quartered upon the civilian population of 35,000 and the insurgent forces close in from all sides the water supply will become almost as grave a question as the food supply. Zacatecas is not a suburb. Poor water, persistent cold winds and lack of modern sanitation account for a high death rate. The town could not stand a long siege. But if General VILLA succeeds no better than General NARANJO in forcing the outer defenses by assault the garrison must be starved out. Such a method of taking an entrenched town is not to the taste of General VILLA, nor can the Constitutionalists cause stand hope very long deferred. Zacatecas is a stronghold where President HUERTA hopes to turn the tide of war.

Two Talks on the Constitution.

Two distinguished jurists were reported in the newspapers of yesterday as uttering strong protests against the offhand manner in which the Constitution of the United States is being treated now. They expressed ideas which are in the minds of many earnest and patriotic men to-day. The entire country does not by any means view with indifference the substitution of individual psychology for the organic principles upon which our national system is built. But those who feel grief and alarm at the slump of things feel little encouraged to resist, as the popular worship of strong personality seems for the time being at least to have displaced and overcome the old time reverence for fixed institutions.

Judge ALTON B. PARKER found in a saying of Colonel ROOSEVELT's his illustration of the present dangerous tendencies. It seemed appalling to him that a retired Chief Executive should boast that he had entertained "a treasonable scheme to intrude upon State

rights and violate otherwise the fundamental law by establishing a military receivership over coal mines pending a strike." It is certainly painful that any officer of the Government should conceive such a scheme.

But perhaps Judge PARKER takes Colonel ROOSEVELT a little too seriously. The Colonel's imaginative powers are well known and it may well be that the project of a military raid upon the Pennsylvania mines was only an afterthought. It remains, however, a disquieting, almost an alarming circumstance, that in the relations between the Colonel as a leader of thought and his public such an instinctive understanding should exist that he felt it safe or even expedient to make so grave a charge against himself and that he made it without an immediate revision of hostile popular feeling. The reciprocal attitude of the speaker and the audience indicates a national peril consisting in a general laxity of principle as to constitutional powers, a lapse in that vigilance on the part of the people necessary to the preservation of "a government of laws, not of men," which Judge PARKER regards as the true patriotism characteristic of real citizenship.

Ex-President TAFT considered the dangers to constitutional stability from another point of view. He spoke of the attacks made upon the organic law within the provisions and forms of the law itself. In pointing out the evils of haste, cocksureness, headlong fanaticism in this process, he indicated a danger probably much more serious than need be feared from any crude ebullition of violence. He pointed out that whenever the necessity arose to change the fundamental law it was imperative to "continue the peaceful and enduring character of the Government and the acquiescence of the minority who do not concur in the wisdom of what is done and whose rights and liberties are not to be curtailed."

This appeal in behalf of deliberation, this regard to the right of minorities, though a mere incident, a side issue in Mr. TAFT's speech, which was in the main designed to vindicate the history of the Supreme Court, constitutes perhaps its most suggestive passage. It applies not only to constitutional change but to the whole field of legislation to-day. Within the seeming bounds of constitutionality, but really in evasion of constitutional principles, ideas strongly held by individuals but untripped by broad public discussion and lacking the sanction of the popular assent given after mature reflection, are forced into enactment rather as experimental risks than as assured remedies.

At the present moment Mr. TAFT's note of warning is in harmony with the general temper of the country. The demand for thought, for deliberation, for moderation, is heard as a rising wave of appeal from all quarters. His voice gives articulation to the broad cry of patriotic citizenship. It is time for those who are oversteering the national machine to give heed.

Can New York Swallow This?

The people of this State are asked to-day to believe that a score and more of election officers in one Assembly district, with nothing to gain through their crime, with no personal advantage to win by endangering their good names and their liberty, conspired together on April 7 of this year to stuff the ballot boxes consigned to their guardianship.

A citizenship justly proud of the honesty of its elections and accustomed to being addressed as persons of ordinary intelligence are addressed, is called upon to accept in full and satisfactory explanation of a series of illegal acts that threaten the very foundations of their system of government a theory of spontaneous, unrewarded cooperation in the commission of an offense that is repugnant to common sense, opposed to every teaching of experience and purile to a degree that would insure its instant rejection by the infant class in an imbecile asylum.

An electorate to which the word protection conveys a sinister significance is seriously expected to accept the statement that a large number of men not less anxious to keep out of the criminal courts than others deliberately endangered their freedom and courted disgrace without the promise of compensation or the excuse of coercion.

There may be some residents of New York who will smother their disbelief in this preposterous hypothesis; but among them will not be numbered any of those who make their headquarters in the Centre street building from which the District Attorney of New York county is directing his campaign for the Governorship of New York.

A Pitiful Thing.

In his Flag Day speech at Washington Monday Mr. WILSON said: "Would it not be a pitiful thing ever to have to make apology and explanation of anything that we ever did under the leadership of this flag carried in the van?"

A pitiful thing, indeed, and Mr. BAYAN has been allowed to do it in the Colombian treaty.

The Lifting of the Polo Cup.

The congratulations of all sport-loving Americans to Lord WIMBORNE and his brilliant team of polo players, who came here heralded by portents of full-time but gallantly lifted the coveted international cup! The defenders have no excuses to offer, but they may be permitted a ray of consolation in the determined and almost successful rally they made in the second game at Meadow Brook yesterday, which after a runaway start by the challengers proved to be as close and stirring a contest, barring penalties, as one might wish to see.

The series showed the visitors to be superior in team play, a department of the game the Americans have always prided themselves on; and to the general surprise the challengers

brought the fleet and better trained ponies on the field. Their horsemanship was also a shade better, in that they handled their mounts more cleverly on the turns. Judged by comparative play in the opening game they clearly excelled the Americans, but in the final game, although it was somewhat loosely played by both sides, a balance was almost struck.

The result was in a sense a rude awakening, for Americans were proud of DEVEREUX MILBURN and the WATERBURYs, believing that any team on which they played would keep the trophy on this side; but the reverse, with its lesson and discipline, will no doubt be wholesome and stimulating. The year 1915, it may be assumed, will see the best team American can put into the field invading England to bring the polo cup back.

At the height of the dispute Senator AGUIRRE said he would send his seconds to Vera Cruz, but a moment later he drew his revolver and fired four shots at his partner.—Havana despatch.

Queer standard of official duty and personal honor they have in Cuba! Senator AGUIRRE, Chief of Police in Havana; Senator CANAL, who has been mortally wounded, was his partner in business. Why a Chief of Police should fight a duel with a citizen is only less singular than the act of deliberately taking the man's life when he is not committing a violation of the law and cannot shoot back.

The early fall of the Haytian Government is predicted.—Kingston despatch.

What, again so soon! President ZAXON has scarcely had time to be measured for a new uniform.

It is said in Washington that seven Republican Senators have served notice upon the Democratic leaders that they intend to sail for Europe within a month. Well, a Republican Senator is entitled to a vacation even if he has to play truant. A Democratic Senator cannot get away, of course, unless Mr. Wilson lets him out of school.

During a suffragette meeting at Caxton Hall, H. W. NEVISON, a war correspondent, traveller and author of a number of books, got the crowd excited to cheers by referring to the King as "a poor, uneducated, uncultured creature who was utterly unworthy of the honor which was being given him."—London despatch.

The King of England in times distasteful from those of HENRY V. is not expected to be adventurous and imaginative, and it is well for the British nation that he knows his place and his duties. Judged by his interest in economic reforms and his clean life, GEORGE V. is not a poor creature. The poor creature is an educated man who can assuage GEORGE V. as utterly unworthy of his station.

The United States is sometimes twitted for sending amateurs with suspiciously foreign names into competitive amateur sports, but in Mr. T. H. MAYNARD, a member of the Davis Cup tennis team, the English seems to have established a record.

The reduction of train service on the Boston and Maine Railroad and the reduction of 15 per cent. in station, clerical and yard force are signs and tokens well worthy of attention. This company, while suffering from all the general evils that depress railroad business, is in a special way the victim of Government meddling. Its enforced severance from the New Haven line, of which it is broadly speaking a natural extension, must necessarily have serious effects. The two systems are really complementary to each other and efficiency of operation and economy of management depend on coordinate plans and joint control. So it is to be expected that as their divorce progresses toward completeness the central expenses of each will be increased in such a way as to render saving at outlying points indispensable.

The clubwomen who have barred the hesitation and tango cannot be accused of a masculine attitude toward the restriction of life. Perhaps it is because these are mainly weaknesses that the women refuse to stoop to them any more.

Probably Mr. ASQUITH will bear with patience if not with enjoyment the hunger strikes which Miss SYLVIA PARKER proposes to continue until she receives a suffrage delegation. It may be doubted even whether he will hurry the reception.

The Ulster men will hardly complain of the law's delay seeing that they got in all their arms before the Court of King's Bench ruled that the importation of arms into Ireland is illegal and that the decision comes just in time to cut off the Nationalist volunteers.

Great clouds of steam have been observed arising from Lassen peak in the eruptions which are signaling the volcano's return to activity. Perhaps the River of Doubt has lost its way and strayed errantly into the crater of the old California fire mountain to the disturbance of its smoldering slumbers. Before the game they were "individual players of merit." In the game they became a team of machine-like regularity and precision. Before the game the odds were 10 to 6 and 2 to 1 against them. After the game they became 3 to 1 favorites.

A Westerner on the First Polo Game.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The British poloists out-Yanked the Yankees. Before the game they had a lot of poor lame ponies. In the game these animals became quarter horses of a handiness unapproached by the vaunted American mounts.

Before the game the English lacked power and direction in their hitting. In the game they hit like blazes, and their shots were as accurate as rifle shooting. Had the goals been ten feet wickets they would have scored in the same manner. Their goals were centre shots. Before the game they were "individual players of merit." In the game they became a team of machine-like regularity and precision. Before the game the odds were 10 to 6 and 2 to 1 against them. After the game they became 3 to 1 favorites.

Not an Old Story. From the Duplin, N. C. Enterprise. Mr. Nobby Chestnut of Greensboro is visiting his father, Mr. M. G. Chestnut.

THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY.

What Washington Believes the President Hopes to Accomplish.

From an Occasional Correspondent of THE SUN. WASHINGTON, June 16.—Since President Wilson's speech over the dead of Vera Cruz, in which his vision of our national duty in the service of humanity was first disclosed, sufficient details have been supplied to allow the formation of a general idea of the most important policies which he hopes to accomplish his purpose to raise the United States to a place never attained by any other nation.

What we are doing in Mexico is already revealed: We are supporting the ambitions and the men who would overthrow the established system of that nation against the relic of its power represented by Huerta, a man who, in his violence, his dissipation and his ideals, fully represents the past and personally as well as politically obnoxious to men of Mr. Wilson's type.

In Colombia we are to assume the attitude of contrition, and save the wounds inflicted by a previous Administration with an apology deemed adequate by those to whom it is made, and money payment sufficient to appease their sense of material loss.

The next great step will be a composition of the long enduring Japanese controversy, in which the United States is to rise superior to all local prejudices, all merely parochial considerations, all racial and sectional jealousies, and set for itself a standard of conduct at once generous and self-sacrificing.

It is not by accident that the Japanese question is placed first in the new Colombia dispute in the adjustment of our foreign affairs. In our dealings with Japan the hint of war was never absent; concessions granted to the Mikado's Government might have been construed as privileges wrung from us, if not by fear at least by an enlightened discretion. Colombia, in the nature of events, could hold no message for us; what we give to her is given by good will and high conscience, not under the threat of skilled soldiery. Yielding to Colombia established the policy as of our own fabrication; established, it will permit a yielding to Japan without consequent suspicion of weakness or timidity.

In the mind of President Wilson the foregoing steps must convince the world of our magnanimity and interestlessness. These accepted universally, a field of humanitarian effort of wonderful possibilities is opened for us. Not a disagreement of any kind between rulers and ruled, government and governed, employers and workers, can be foreign to our good offices. When industrial discontent manifests itself, we are to restore good feeling can be offered without arousing suspicion of ulterior purpose or selfish intent.

How many urgent opportunities for such an intervention present themselves it is unnecessary to point out. The Congo atrocities, the South African racial and labor troubles, the South American contest between the English militant suffragette and Irish proponent, the serious needs of Russia, the complaints of the natives of Chosen—merely to catalogue the nations in which the need of arbitration by an honored and unfeared authority is recognized would occupy columns of newspaper space.

That this universal mediatorship cannot be won without struggle and sacrifice is not pretended or assumed here. False pride must be abandoned, and the intrusion of merely personal ambitions and desires must be firmly checked. Local sentiment must be subordinated to the higher national purpose; prejudices must be restrained; the material well-being of individuals, and even a degree of national prosperity, must be relegated to secondary importance.

To cultivate an understanding of the triviality of that which must be lost to gain the supreme place the Administration covets for the American nation all the efforts of President Wilson are now devoted. None knows better than he the obstacles to be overcome, but he is soothed to the task by the realization of the unprecedented reward that would crown the accomplishment of his vision.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

An Old-Fashioned Republican Who Isn't Buying Any Veal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It would be well for those weak-kneed Republicans who are talking of reuniting the party under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt to bear in mind that if he receives the nomination it will cause a severe split in the ranks of the party. Progressive break did. Hundreds of thousands of us who believe in constitutional representative government and in an independent judiciary will under no circumstances vote for a man who is heading a movement to destroy itself.

Aside from that consideration Mr. Roosevelt has made himself abhorrent to us by his repudiation of his third term pledge and his betrayal of and desertion of the party which made him and honored him, from personal ambition and greed for power. He succeeded in voting the "fake" delegates in the Chicago convention whom his agents split in the South and getting the nomination. He is now a man who would have gone into the campaign lauding the Republican party, as he always had. Its only real sin was refusing to give him a third term.

He may be morally blinded as to his own motives and aims by his delusive ambition. However that may be, he is the most dangerous demagogue this country has produced and whoever votes for him will be simply playing the part of an even if they are gentlemen. His election is impossible. LINCOLN HARRINGTON.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Courtesy and a Fat Little Boy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: While coming in the thirty-fourth street car yesterday morning I was about to take a vacant seat when I noticed a lady just behind me, so I offered her the seat, which she took. Thereupon, as I thought, she very kindly asked the persons on her right and left to move up and make room, as I thought, for me. But I was mistaken. It was for a fat little boy who would take up no less room than I.

When one considers the charges made continually about the rudeness of men I do not suggest that action of superior kind as I have pointed out, by a woman who looked as if she were a gentlewoman, may lead to a lack of courtesy on the part of an even if they are gentlemen.

Query: Will the boy be inclined to treat with courtesy men old enough to be his grandfather or women of any age?

STEPHEN G. WILLIAMS.
 NEW YORK, June 15.

Coffee Coolers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In answer to "J. P. D.": During the civil war a soldier who was named applied to a soldier who, any morning, was engaged in a battle, malingered under the pretence that his breakfast coffee was too hot and he had to wait and cool it, his comrade, who was a soldier, was enlisted at 15 and fought through the war.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Exonerated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I work hard all the week and when Sunday comes I am tired. What I would like to ask is this: Would it do me more good to leave around home on Sunday? I would like to be better for me to go somewhere?

My family tells me that I ought to "get out" and "get around"; my own inclination is to stay home.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Neurological and Meteorological.

From the New Haven Journal-Courier.

He died full of years and of honors. The realization of the fact that death slowly enveloped him and that he had no more of the heat of the journey to the great unknown.

"THE FIRST OF ALL THE YANKEES."

A Striking Estimate of the Typical American Genius of Ben Franklin.

From address by James M. Beck at the unveiling of the statue to Franklin at the University of Pennsylvania.

Franklin was not only the first and intellectually the greatest of Americans, but he was also the most typical. His virtues and his failings were characteristic of the American character as it has since developed. His shrewdness, utilitarianism, philosophic good humor, poise of judgment, tolerant spirit, democratic temperament, inventive genius, intellectual inquisitiveness, love of industry and pride in achievement are all characteristically American qualities.

The two Americans who seem to me to come most directly from the very heart of America and best typify the average American character are Franklin and Lincoln. Both unite in their personalities the qualities of good humor, generous tolerance, philosophic optimism, intellectual versatility, freedom from conventionalism, simplicity of ideas, and last, but not least, common sense.

Franklin, like Lincoln, was a great philosopher. He was a versatile man, a microscopist, a seismologist, a meteorologist, a statesman, a writer, a man of letters. He was a man of many talents. He was a man of many talents. He was a man of many talents.

He accomplished all he did by his freedom from intellectual complications. He was a man of common sense to the problems that confronted him. This is not only a rare but a higher gift than many aspects of common sense. It is the instinctive appreciation of the relation which things bear to each other, without which the most learned man may be, like King James, justly characterized as "the best fool in Christendom." It is the ability to see a man who like Franklin has a meagre education and whose learning has been distributed—in this day of specialization we would say distributed—over an almost infinite field of thought, yet not accomplish veritable miracles.

Oh for a breath of Franklin's sanity and common sense in this hysterical generation, when the whole world seems to be against the institutions which make for stability, when women are growing masculine in the frenzied and violent advocacy of new privileges, and the public conscience is submitting to intolerable wrongs, when the councils of men are darkened with vain imaginings and legislators, administrators, and alas! even judges are rising just of an advancing windstorm. Franklin had too keen a sense of humor to be swept away by such hysteria and he had too fine a sense of justice to acquiesce in the cowardly surrender of principle to political expediency. If he has been able, as he humorously hoped, to float in a state of suspended animation in a corner of Mount Vernon, he would have seen the scene of his achievements, what would not be his amazement, admiration and, we must add, disgust?

MRS. WHITEHOUSE.

Praise for Her Article in "The Sun"—"Can Women Lose by Getting the Vote?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In her latest pronouncement on the question, "Why Shouldn't Women Vote?" Mrs. Norman Whitehouse has shown a wisdom and a wisdom made by the anti-suffragists that by gaining the franchise women would lose the privileges hitherto granted them. She denies, and most justly, that women owe their privileges to the fact that they are women. She says that the rights of men who vote possess fundamental rights which do not depend upon "chances of elections."

What is particularly to be admired in Mrs. Whitehouse's exposition is the force of her logic, the clearness and cogent reasoning of her plea. She appeals not to sympathy but to reason, and the way she disposes of the objection to woman's political rights on the ground that she is not a man is so convincing that her most virulent opponent, her duties in the home, if they do not bring in money directly, are surely remunerative to the household and eventually to the country at large.

Nature has helped woman to certain privileges and man would regret to deny them to her, and why the grant of political rights should be exceptional in the case of women and run counter to the laws of nature is what the opponents of woman's suffrage have not been able to prove to the satisfaction of Mrs. Whitehouse or of any one else not blinded by ignorance or prejudice.

NEW YORK, June 16.

THE INCOME TAX.

Hunting for a Club for a Deficit Largely Caused by Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The income tax law imposes its tax on all interest which accrued during the tax term of 1913, whether such interest was paid or not. During the hard times of 1913 millions of dollars of interest, both corporate and personal, were lost. Much of it still remains so, upon which the Government has collected its little rakeoff. In cases of foreclosure this defaulted interest and the tax imposed upon it go to satisfy the judgment of the lender.

Notwithstanding the inclusion of such interest items in tax returns, the total yield of the tax falls short of the Treasury's inflated estimate by at least 50 per cent. In some measure this is due to the fact that owing to frost, flood, fire, and largely to politics, the year 1913 will pass into history one of the most disastrous commercial ones since the most disastrous of the country were obliterated or shrunk.

Now, our astute Treasury Department, presided over by a distinguished prestidigitator, proposes to go with a club on a quest after alleged evaders, in reality after incomes which, for the most part, have vanished forever. The Government's attitude is that of the man who took the pennies from a dead man's eyes and then upbraided the corpse because they were not quarters.

AVON, N. J., June 16.

The Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir:

Promptly to the minute appears the first evidence of up-State thrift which promises to surround the new workmen's compensation law.

This law goes into effect July 1. The cost of payroll insurance cannot be figured without the classification rates. These were not announced until last Saturday